UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.38
30 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993, S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993 and S/25070/Add.37 of 24 September 1993.

During the week ending 25 September 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Somalia (see S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.30, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.48, S/25070/Add.12 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/24470/Add.3)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3280th meeting, held on 22 September 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 18 of resolution 814 (1993) (S/26317).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Somalia, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26476), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The President also drew attention to a revision to be made to draft resolution S/26476 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26476, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 865 (1993).

Resolution 865 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 755 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993 and 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26317) of 17 August 1993,

Stressing the importance of continuing the peace process initiated by the Addis Ababa agreement and in this connection welcoming the efforts of African countries, the Organization of African Unity, in particular its Horn of Africa Standing Committee, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in cooperation with and in support of the United Nations, to promote national reconciliation in Somalia,

Stressing the commitment of the international community to help Somalia regain a normal, peaceful life, while recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

Expressing its appreciation for the improvements in the overall situation, which have been achieved by the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), in particular, eradication of starvation, establishment of a large number of district councils, opening of schools and resumption by the Somali people in most areas of the country of their normal lives,

Recognizing the continuing need for broadbased consultations and consensus on basic principles to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of democratic institutions,

Calling upon all Somali parties, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve reconciliation, peace and security,

Recognizing that the highest priority for UNOSOM II is to assist the people of Somalia in the furtherance of the national reconciliation process and to promote and advance the re-establishment of regional and national institutions and civil administration in the entire country, as set out in resolution 814 (1993),

Noting with great concern, despite the improvements in the overall situation in Somalia, continuing reports of violence in Mogadishu and the absence of law enforcement and judicial authorities and institutions in the country as a whole, and recalling the request to the Secretary-General in resolution 814 (1993) to assist in the re-establishment of the Somali police and the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability, and law and order,

Convinced that the re-establishment of the Somali police, and judicial and penal systems, is critical for the restoration of security and stability in the country,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of armed attacks against the personnel of UNOSOM II, and recalling its resolution 814 (1993) which emphasized the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

A

1. Welcomes the reports by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in resolution 814 (1993);

2. Commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and all the personnel of UNOSOM II, for their achievements in greatly improving the conditions of the Somali people and beginning the process of nation-building apparent in the restoration in much of the country of stable and secure conditions in stark contrast with the prior suffering caused by inter-clan conflict;

3. Condemns all attacks on UNOSOM II personnel and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such criminal acts will be held individually responsible for them;

4. Affirms the importance it attaches to the successful fulfilment on an urgent and accelerated basis of UNOSOM II's objectives of facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of law and order, and of national reconciliation in a free, democratic and sovereign Somalia, so that it can complete its mission by March 1995;

5. Requests, in that context, the Secretary-General to direct the urgent preparation of a detailed plan with concrete steps setting out UNOSOM II's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities and to report thereon to the Council as soon as possible;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to re-double his efforts at the local, regional and national levels, including encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to continue the process of national reconciliation and political settlement, and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy;

7. Calls on all Member States to assist, in all ways possible, including the urgent full staffing of UNOSOM II civil positions, the Secretary-General, in conjunction with regional organizations, in his efforts to reconcile the parties and rebuild Somali political institutions;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to consult the countries of the region and regional organizations concerned on means of further reinvigorating the reconciliation process;

B

9. Approves the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in annex I to his report of 17 August 1993 (S/26317) relating to the re-establishment of the Somali police, judicial and penal systems in accordance with resolution 814 (1993) and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps on an urgent and accelerated basis to implement them;

10. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to convene at the earliest possible date a meeting of Member States interested in supporting UNOSOM II in the re-establishment of the police, judicial and penal systems, for the purpose of determining specific requirements and identifying specific sources of support;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake actively and as a matter of great urgency an international recruiting programme for staffing the UNOSOM II Justice Division with police, judicial and penal system specialists;

12. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to maintain and utilize the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) and maintained in resolution 814 (1993) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for the re-establishment of the Somali judicial and penal systems in addition to the establishment of the Somali police, other than for the cost of international staff;

13. Urges Member States, on an urgent basis, to contribute to that fund or otherwise to provide assistance for the re-establishment of the Somali police, judicial and penal systems, including personnel, financial support, equipment and training to help attain the objectives outlined in annex I to the Secretary-General's report (S/26317);

14. Encourages the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure continuation of the current police, judicial and penal programme from October to the end of December 1993 until additional funding from Member States is forthcoming, and to make recommendations as appropriate to the General Assembly;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed on a regular basis on the implementation of this resolution;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Liberia (see S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.18, S/23370/Add.46, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.32)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3281st meeting, held on 22 September 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on Liberia (S/26422 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Liberia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26477), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The President also drew attention to revisions to be made to draft resolution S/26477 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26477, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 866 (1993).

Resolution 866 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993 and 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422 and Add.1) dated 9 September 1993 on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Noting that the Peace Agreement signed by the three Liberian parties in Cotonou on 25 July 1993 calls on the United Nations and the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to assist in the implementation of the Agreement,

Emphasizing as noted in the Secretary-General's report of 4 August 1993 (S/26200), that the Peace Agreement assigns ECOMOG the primary responsibility of supervising the implementation of the military provisions of the Agreement and envisages that the United Nations role shall be to monitor and verify this process,

Noting that this would be the first peace-keeping mission undertaken by the United Nations in cooperation with a peace-keeping mission already set up by another organization, in this case ECOWAS,

Recognizing that United Nations involvement would contribute significantly to the effective implementation of the Peace Agreement and would serve to underline the international community's commitment to conflict resolution in Liberia,

Commending ECOWAS for its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity in support of the peace process in Liberia,

Stressing the importance of full cooperation and close coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of their respective mandates,

Taking note of the deployment of an advance team of United Nations military observers to Liberia as authorized under resolution 856 (1993),

Welcoming the establishment of the Joint Cease-Fire Monitoring Committee (JCMC) composed of the three Liberian parties, ECOMOG and the United Nations,

Welcoming also the formation in Cotonou on 27 August 1993 of the five-member Council of States representing all three Liberian parties, which, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, shall be installed concomitantly with the commencement of the disarmament process and shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the transitional Government,

Noting that the Peace Agreement calls for legislative and presidential elections to take place approximately seven months after the signing of the Peace Agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1993 (S/26422) on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL;

2. Decides to establish UNOMIL under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for a period of seven months, subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 16 December 1993 only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

3. Decides that UNOMIL shall comprise military observers as well as medical, engineering, communications, transportation and electoral components, in the numbers indicated in the Secretary-General's report, together with minimal staff necessary to support it, and shall have the following mandate:

(a) To receive and investigate all reports on alleged incidents of violations of the cease-fire agreement and, if the violation cannot be corrected, to report its findings to the Violations Committee established pursuant to the Peace Agreement and to the Secretary-General;

(b) To monitor compliance with other elements of the Peace Agreement, including at points on Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and other neighbouring countries, and to verify its impartial application, and in particular to assist in the monitoring of compliance with the embargo on delivery of arms and military equipment to Liberia and the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants;

(c) To observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement;

(d) To assist, as appropriate, in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in the field in conjunction with the existing United Nations humanitarian relief operation;

(e) To develop a plan and assess financial requirements for the demobilization of combatants;

(f) To report on any major violations of international humanitarian law to the Secretary-General;

(g) To train ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance and, in cooperation with ECOMOG, coordinate the identification of mines and assist in the clearance of mines and unexploded bombs;

(h) Without participation in enforcement operations, to coordinate with ECOMOG in the discharge of ECOMOG's separate responsibilities both formally, through the Violations Committee, and informally;

4. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to conclude with the Chairman of ECOWAS an agreement defining, before deployment of UNOMIL, the roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOWAS in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, in accordance with the concept of operations outlined in Chapter IV of the Secretary-General's report (S/26422), and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the progress and outcome of the negotiations leading thereto;

5. Encourages African States to provide the additional troops requested from them by ECOWAS for ECOMOG;

6. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund, which would facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African States to ECOMOG, assist in supporting troops of participating ECOMOG countries and also assist in mine-clearing, humanitarian and development activities, as well as the electoral process, and calls on Member States to support the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund;

7. Urges the Liberian parties to commence the encampment, disarmament and demobilization process without delay;

8. Welcomes the decision to establish the transitional government and urges also the Liberian parties to begin the exercise of that government's responsibilities concomitantly with the process described in paragraph 7 above and consistent with the Peace Agreement;

9. Calls on the transitional government to conclude expeditiously, and no later than 60 days after its installation, a Status of Mission Agreement with the United Nations to facilitate the full deployment of UNOMIL;

10. Urges the Liberian parties to finalize the composition of the Elections Commission so that it can promptly undertake the necessary preparations for legislative and presidential elections by March 1994, at

the latest, in accordance with the timetable foreseen in the Peace Agreement;

11. Calls on the Liberian parties to cooperate fully in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country by the most direct routes, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

12. Welcomes ECOMOG's stated commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL observers and civilian staff and urges the Liberian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNOMIL personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 16 December 1993 and by 16 February 1994;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.34, S/25070/Add.35 and S/25070/Add.37)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3282nd meeting, held on 23 September 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on Haiti (S/26480 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26484) submitted by the United States of America.

The President also drew attention to revisions to be made to draft resolution S/26484 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26484, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 867 (1993).

Resolution 867 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993 and 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993,

Recalling also relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Organization of American States,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1993 (S/26480 and Add.1), and the reports of the Secretary-General of 25 August 1993 (S/26352) and 26 August 1993 (S/26361), submitted pursuant to his reports to the Security Council dated 12 July 1993 (S/26063) and 13 August 1993 (S/26297),

Taking note of the letter dated 24 July 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/26180) conveying a proposal from the Government of Haiti requesting the United Nations to provide assistance in creating a new police force and in modernizing the Haitian armed forces,

Stressing the importance of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 (S/26063) between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti towards promoting the return of peace and stability in Haiti, including the provisions of paragraph 5, under which the parties call for assistance for modernizing the armed forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in these fields,

Strongly supportive of the efforts to implement that Agreement, and to permit the resumption of the normal operations of Government in Haiti, including police and military functions, under civilian control,

Recalling the situation in Haiti and the continuing responsibility of the Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Concerned about the escalation of politically motivated violence in Haiti at this time of critical political transition, and recalling in this respect the statement of the President of the Security Council of 17 September 1993 (S/26460),

Considering that there is an urgent need to ensure conditions for the full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the political accords contained in the New York Pact as contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 1993 (S/26297),

1. Approves the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 21 September 1993 (S/26480) and his report of 25 August 1993 (S/26352) to authorize the establishment and immediate dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond seventy-five days only upon a review by the Council to be based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the political accords contained in the New York Pact;

2. Decides that, in accordance with the report of 21 September 1993, the United Nations Mission shall be comprised of up to 567 United Nations police monitors (UNPMS) and a military construction unit with a strength of approximately 700, including 60 military trainers;

3. Determines that the UNPMS shall provide guidance and training to all levels of the Haitian police and monitor the way in which the operations are implemented in accordance with paragraph 9 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1993;

4. Also determines that the military component of the Mission in charge of modernization of the armed forces shall have the following roles:

(a) The military training teams shall provide non-combat training, as outlined in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1993, to meet requirements determined through coordination between the Chief of the United Nations Mission and the Government of Haiti;

(b) The military construction unit will work with the Haitian military to carry out projects, as specified in paragraph 15 of the report of the Secretary-General of 25 August 1993 and as described in paragraph 16 of his report of 21 September 1993;

5. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to place the peace-keeping mission under the oversight of the Special Representative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, who also oversees the activities of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH), so that the peace-keeping mission may benefit from the experience and information already obtained by MICIVIH;

6. Calls upon the Government of Haiti to take all appropriate steps to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel, as well as to ensure the freedom of movement and communication of the Mission and its members as well as the other rights necessary for the performance of its task, and in this regard urges the conclusion at the earliest possible stage of a Status of Mission Agreement;

7. Notes that such safety and freedoms are a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council in the event such conditions do not exist;

8. Calls upon all factions in Haiti explicitly and publicly to renounce, and to direct their supporters to renounce violence as a means of political expression;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to dispatch the United Nations Mission in Haiti on an urgent basis;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund or make other arrangements to assist in the financing of the Mission, along the lines and conditions outlined in paragraph 26 of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 1993, and to seek for this purpose pledges and contributions from Member States and others, and encourages Member States to make voluntary contributions to this fund;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to seek contributions of personnel from Member States for the civilian police and military components of the Mission, as specified in paragraph 18 of his report of 25 August 1993;

12. Expresses the hope that States will assist the legally constituted Government of Haiti in carrying out actions consistent with the

restoration of democracy as called for by the Governors Island Accord, the New York Pact and other relevant resolutions and agreements;

13. Expresses its appreciation for the constructive role of the Organization of American States in cooperation with the United Nations in promoting the solution of the political crisis and the restoration of democracy in Haiti and, in this context, stresses the importance of ensuring close coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in their work on Haiti;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 10 December 1993 and 25 January 1994, thus keeping the Council fully informed on actions taken to implement the Mission;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.39
7 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993, S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993 and S/25070/Add.37 of 24 September 1993.

During the week ending 2 October 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

Security of United Nations operations (see also S/25070/Add.13)

The Security Council considered the item at its 3283rd meeting, held 29 September 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the security of United Nations operations (S/26358).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26499), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26499 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 868 (1993).

Resolution 868 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Council, on behalf of the Council, on 31 March 1993 (S/25493) in connection with the

Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping",

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1993 on the security of United Nations operations (S/26358),

Recalling the provisions of the Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing number of attacks and use of force against persons engaged in United Nations operations and resolutely condemning all such actions,

Welcoming the initiatives being taken in the General Assembly to consider the elaboration of new instruments relating to the security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel, and noting the Secretary-General's proposals in this regard,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1993 on the security of United Nations operations (S/26358);

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to take forward those measures proposed in his report falling within his responsibilities with a view, in particular, to ensuring that security matters are an integral part of the planning for an operation and that any such precautions extend to all persons engaged in the operation;

3. Urges States and parties to a conflict to cooperate closely with the United Nations to ensure the security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel;

4. Confirms that attacks and use of force against persons engaged in a United Nations operation authorized by the Security Council will be considered interference with the exercise of the responsibilities of the Council and may require the Council to consider measures it deems appropriate;

5. Confirms also that if, in the Council's view, the host country is unable or unwilling to meet its obligations with regard to the safety and security of a United Nations operation and personnel engaged in the operation, the Council will consider what steps should be taken appropriate to the situation;

6. Determines that, when considering the establishment of future United Nations operations authorized by the Council, the Security Council will require inter alia:

(a) That the host country take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

(b) That the security and safety arrangements undertaken by the host country extend to all persons engaged in the operation;

(c) That an agreement on the status of the operation, and all personnel engaged in the operation in the host country be negotiated expeditiously and should come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General when recommending the establishment or renewal of a United Nations operation by the Security Council to take into account the provisions of the present resolution;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations Protection Force (see S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.13 and S/25070/Add.26; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.28, S/25070/Add.29, S/25070/Add.30, S/25070/Add.32, S/25070/Add.34 and S/25070/Add.37)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3284th and 3285th meetings, held 30 September and 1 October 1993, respectively, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/26470 and Add.1).

At the 3284th meeting, on 30 September 1993, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26513), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26513 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 869 (1993).

Resolution 869 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 1 October 1993;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

At the 3285th meeting, on 1 October 1993, the President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26525), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26525 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 870 (1993).

Resolution 870 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 5 October 1993;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.40
14 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Addendum

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The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993, S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993, S/25070/Add.37 of 24 September 1993 and S/25070/Add.39 of 7 October 1993.

During the week ending 9 October 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

United Nations Protection Force (see S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.26 and S/25070/Add.39; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.28, S/25070/Add.29, S/25070/Add.30, S/25070/Add.32, S/25070/Add.33, S/25070/Add.34, and S/25070/Add.37)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3286th meeting, held on 4 October 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/26470 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26518), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26518 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 871 (1993).

Resolution 871 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Reaffirming also its resolution 713 (1991) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1993 (S/26470 and Add.1),

Having also considered the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia dated 24 September 1993 (S/26491, annex),

Deeply concerned that the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia (S/23280, annex III), and all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 769 (1992), have not yet been fully implemented,

Reiterating its determination to ensure the security of UNPROFOR and its freedom of movement for all its missions, and to these ends, as regards UNPROFOR in the Republic of Croatia and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1993 (S/26470), in particular its paragraph 16;

2. Takes note of the intention of the Secretary-General to establish, as described in his report, three subordinate commands within UNPROFOR - UNPROFOR (Croatia), UNPROFOR (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and UNPROFOR (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) - while retaining the existing dispositions in all other respects for the direction and conduct of the United Nations operation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Condemns once again continuing military attacks within the territory of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reaffirms its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where UNPROFOR is deployed;

4. Reaffirms the crucial importance of the full and prompt implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia including the provisions of the plan concerning the demilitarization of the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and calls upon the signatories of that plan and all others concerned, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate in its full implementation;

5. Declares that continued non-cooperation in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council or external interference, in respect of the full implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia would have serious consequences and in this connection affirms that full normalization of the international community's position towards those concerned will take into account their actions in implementing all relevant resolutions of the Security Council including those relating to the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia;

6. Calls for an immediate cease-fire agreement between the Croatian Government and the local Serb authorities in the UNPAs, mediated under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and urges them to cooperate fully and unconditionally in its implementation, as well as in the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Council;

7. Stresses the importance it attaches, as a first step towards the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia, to the process of restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in the "pink zones", and in this context calls for the revival of the Joint Commission established under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR;

8. Urges all the parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in reaching and implementing an agreement on confidence-building measures including the restoration of electricity, water and communications in all regions of the Republic of Croatia, and stresses in this context the importance it attaches to the opening of the railroad between Zagreb and Split, the highway between Zagreb and Zupanja, and the Adriatic oil pipeline, securing the uninterrupted traffic across the Maslenica strait, and restoring the supply of electricity and water to all regions of the Republic of Croatia including the United Nations Protected Areas;

9. Authorizes UNPROFOR, in carrying out its mandate in the Republic of Croatia, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to ensure its security and its freedom of movement;

10. Decides to continue to review urgently the extension of close air support to UNPROFOR in the territory of the Republic of Croatia as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 20 September 1993 (S/26470);

11. Decides in this context to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 March 1994;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report two months after the adoption of the present resolution on progress towards implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan for the Republic of Croatia and all relevant Security Council resolutions, taking into account the position of the Croatian Government, as well as on the outcome of the negotiations within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and decides to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in the light of that report;

13. Requests further the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on developments in regard to the implementation of UNPROFOR's mandate;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/21100/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48, S/23370/Add.51, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.14, S/25070/Add.20, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24 and S/25070/Add.34)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3287th meeting, held on 5 October 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Security-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 745 (1992) (S/26529).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Cambodia and Thailand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President made the following statement on behalf of the Security Council (S/26531):

"On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to thank His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister, and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister, of the Royal Government of Cambodia for their presence here and to express the satisfaction of the Security Council at the auspicious developments that have taken place in Cambodia since the holding of the elections of 23 to 28 May 1993, in particular the proclamation of the Cambodian Constitution on 24 September 1993 and the creation of the new government of Cambodia.

"I also take this opportunity to congratulate His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on his accession to the throne and to pay tribute to the continuing role played by His Majesty in the quest for national reconciliation and a better future for all Cambodia.

"In the light of the successful completion of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the Security Council reiterates its recognition at the remarkable work carried out by UNTAC, under the leadership of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of the continued support of the international community to the consolidation of peace and democracy and the promotion of development in Cambodia.

"Taking into account the letter dated 26 September 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister, and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister, and the further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 745 (1992) which members of the Council have just received, the Council will continue to study the situation in Cambodia and will consider what action it should take."

The situation in Rwanda (see S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.25 and S/25070/Add.36)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3288th meeting, held on 5 October 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/26488 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Rwanda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26519), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26519 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 872 (1993).

Resolution 872 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993,

Reaffirming also its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1993 (S/26488 and Add.1),

Welcoming the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement (including its Protocols) on 4 August 1993 and urging the parties to continue to comply fully with it,

Noting the conclusion of the Secretary-General that in order to enable the United Nations to carry out its mandate successfully and effectively, the full cooperation of the parties with one another and with the Organization is required,

Stressing the urgency of the deployment of an international neutral force in Rwanda, as underlined both by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and by the Rwandese Patriotic Front and as reaffirmed by their joint delegation in New York,

Paying tribute to the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Resolved that the United Nations should, at the request of the parties and under peaceful conditions with the full cooperation of all the parties, make its full contribution to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26488);

2. Decides to establish a peace-keeping operation under the name "United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" (UNAMIR) for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides that, drawing from the Secretary-General's recommendations, UNAMIR shall have the following mandate:

(a) To contribute to the security of the city of Kigali inter alia within a weapons-secure area established by the parties in and around the city;

(b) To monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures;

(c) To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate, leading up to the elections;

(d) To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;

(e) To investigate at the request of the parties or on its own initiative instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement relating to the integration of the armed forces, and pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary-General;

(f) To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;

(g) To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations;

(h) To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police;

4. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) established by resolution 846 (1993) should be integrated within UNAMIR;

5. Welcomes the efforts and the cooperation of the OAU in helping to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement, in particular the integration of the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG II) within UNAMIR;

6. Further approves the Secretary-General's proposal that the deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR should be carried out in stages and notes in this connection that UNAMIR's mandate, if extended, is expected to terminate following national elections and the installation of a new government in Rwanda, events which are scheduled to occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995;

7. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in this context, to deploy the first contingent, at the level specified by the Secretary-General's report, to Kigali for an initial period of six months, in the shortest possible time, which, when fully in place, will permit the establishment of the transitional institutions and implementation of the other relevant provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

8. Invites the Secretary-General, in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 2 above, also to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment, and resolves to review as appropriate, on the basis of that report and as part of the review referred to in paragraph 2 above, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/26488);

9. Invites the Secretary-General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR, in particular through phased deployment without thereby affecting the capacity of UNAMIR to carry out its mandate, and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the phased deployment of UNAMIR to seek economies and to report regularly on what is achieved in this regard;

10. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who would lead UNAMIR in the field and exercise authority over all its elements;

11. Urges the parties to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement in good faith;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of the operation, and all personnel engaged in the operation in Rwanda, to come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than thirty days after the adoption of this resolution;

13. Demands that the parties take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

14. Urges Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.41
22 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993, S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993, S/25070/Add.37 of 24 September 1993 and S/25070/Add.39 of 7 October 1993.

During the week ending 16 October 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.34, S/25070/Add.35, S/25070/Add.37 and S/25070/Add.38)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3289th, 3291st and 3293rd meetings, held on 11, 13 and 16 October 1993, respectively, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

At the 3289th meeting, on 11 October 1993, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26567):

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned with the situation in Haiti and deeply deplores the events of 11 October 1993, when organized armed civilian groups ('attachés') threatened journalists and diplomats waiting to meet a contingent of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) dispatched pursuant to Security Council resolution 867 (1993). Moreover, the disturbance created by these armed groups, and a lack of dock personnel, prevented the landing in Port-au-Prince of the ship carrying the

contingent. The Security Council considers it imperative that the Armed Forces of Haiti carry out their responsibilities to ensure that obstructions such as these to the safe and successful dispatch of UNMIH end immediately.

"The Council reiterates, in accordance with its Presidential statement of 17 September 1993 (S/26460), that serious and consistent non-compliance with the Governors Island Agreement will prompt the Council to reinstate immediately those measures provided for in its resolution 841 (1993) appropriate to the situation, with particular emphasis on those measures aimed at those deemed responsible for this non-compliance. In that context, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council whether the incidents of 11 October constitute such non-compliance by the Armed Forces of Haiti with the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Council looks forward to the Secretary-General's report and will closely monitor the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

At the 3291st meeting, on 13 October 1993, the Security Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti (S/26573).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Haiti and the representatives of Barbados, Belize, Dominica and Grenada, as well as, at the ministerial level and representing the States members of the Caribbean Community, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26578), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26578 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 873 (1993).

Resolution 873 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993 and 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993,

Deeply disturbed by the continued obstruction of the arrival of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), dispatched pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the Mission to begin its work,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General (S/26573) informing the Council that the military authorities of Haiti, including the police, have not complied in good faith with the Governors Island Agreement,

Determining that their failure to fulfil obligations under the Agreement constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 861 (1993), to terminate the suspension of the measures set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 of resolution 841 (1993) as of 2359 hours Eastern Standard Time on 18 October 1993 unless the Secretary-General, having regard to the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, reports to the Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement and any other authorities in Haiti are implementing in full the agreement to reinstate the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and have established the necessary measures to enable UNMIH to carry out its mandate;

2. Decides also that funds that are required to be frozen pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 841 (1993) may be released at the request of President Aristide or Prime Minister Malval of Haiti;

3. Decides further that the Committee established by paragraph 10 of resolution 841 (1993) shall have the authority, in addition to that set forth in that paragraph, to grant exceptions to the prohibitions (other than those referred to in paragraph 2 above) referred to in paragraph 1 above on a case-by-case basis under the no-objection procedure in response to requests by President Aristide or Prime Minister Malval of Haiti;

4. Confirms its readiness to consider urgently the imposition of additional measures if the Secretary-General informs the Security Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any other authorities in Haiti continue to impede the activities of UNMIH or interfere with the freedom of movement and communication of UNMIH and its members as well as the other rights necessary for the performance of its mandate, or have not complied in full with relevant Security Council resolutions and the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

At its 3293rd meeting, on 16 October 1993, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada and Haiti, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26586), which had been submitted by Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26586 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 875 (1993).

Resolution 875 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993 and 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993,

Noting resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.4/92 adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States, and resolution CP/RES.594 (923/92) and declarations CP/Dec.8 (927/93), CP/Dec.9 (931/93), CP/Dec.10 (934/93) and CP/Dec.15 (967/93), adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Deeply disturbed by the continued obstruction to the dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), pursuant to resolution 867 (1993), and the failure of the Armed Forces of Haiti to carry out their responsibilities to allow the mission to begin its work,

Condemning the assassination of officials of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

Taking note of the letter of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the Secretary-General of 15 October 1993 (S/26587), in which he requested the Council to call on Member States to take the necessary measures to strengthen the provisions of Security Council resolution 873 (1993),

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 October 1993 (S/26573) informing the Council that the military authorities in Haiti, including the police, have not complied in full with the Governors Island Agreement,

Reaffirming its determination that, in these unique and exceptional circumstances, the failure of the military authorities in Haiti to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon Member States, acting nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, cooperating with the legitimate Government of Haiti, to use such measures commensurate with the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of resolutions 841 (1993) and 873 (1993) relating to the supply of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related matériel of all types, and in particular to halt inward maritime shipping as necessary in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations;

2. Confirms that it is prepared to consider further necessary measures to ensure full compliance with the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions;

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.20, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.28, S/25070/Add.29, S/25070/Add.30, S/25070/Add.32, S/25070/Add.34, S/25070/Add.37, S/25070/Add.39 and S/25070/Add.40)

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3290th meeting, held on 13 October 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a letter dated 11 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26562).

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26572):

"The Security Council has learned with deep concern that the blocking of the Danube by two Serbian non-governmental organizations is still continuing and deplores the acquiescence of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which is reflected in the fact that they have failed to take any action to prevent these acts. It condemns these deliberate and unjustified acts of interference with the river traffic of several Member States of the United Nations. It emphasizes the importance it attaches to the free and unhindered navigation on the Danube which is essential for legitimate trade in the region. It reminds the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of their previous written commitment to secure free and safe navigation on this vital international waterway.

"The Security Council is also concerned that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continue to impose tolls on foreign vessels transiting the section of the Danube which passes through the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). By extracting these payments, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) violates its international obligations. The Security Council rejects any attempt to justify, on whatever ground, the imposition of tolls on the Danube. It demands that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and any others imposing similar tolls cease such action immediately.

"The Security Council condemns these illegal actions and reaffirms that it is wholly unacceptable for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take retaliatory measures in response to action by a State in fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. It reminds the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of its own international obligations and demands that its authorities ensure free movement of international traffic on the Danube.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter."

The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh (see S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.43, S/25070/Add.14, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.30 and S/25070/Add.33)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3292nd meeting, held on 14 October 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26582), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26582 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 874 (1993).

Resolution 874 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 822 (1993) of 30 April 1993 and 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993, and recalling the statement read by the President of the Council, on behalf of the Council, on 18 August 1993 (S/26326),

Having considered the letter dated 1 October 1993 from the Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26522),

Expressing its serious concern that a continuation of the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, and of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, would endanger peace and security in the region,

Taking note of the high-level meetings which took place in Moscow on 8 October 1993 and expressing the hope that they will contribute to the improvement of the situation and the peaceful settlement of the conflict,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region,

Reaffirming also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

Expressing once again its grave concern at the human suffering the conflict has caused and at the serious humanitarian emergency in the region

and expressing in particular its grave concern at the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Azerbaijani Republic,

1. Calls upon the parties concerned to make effective and permanent the cease-fire established as a result of the direct contacts undertaken with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation in support of the CSCE Minsk Group;

2. Reiterates again its full support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the CSCE, and for the tireless efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group;

3. Welcomes and commends to the parties the "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)" set out on 28 September 1993 at the meeting of the CSCE Minsk Group and submitted to the parties concerned by the Chairman of the Group with the full support of nine other members of the Group, and calls on the parties to accept it;

4. Expresses the conviction that all other pending questions arising from the conflict and not directly addressed in the "Adjusted timetable" should be settled expeditiously through peaceful negotiations in the context of the CSCE Minsk process;

5. Calls for the immediate implementation of the reciprocal and urgent steps provided for in the CSCE Minsk Group's "Adjusted timetable", including the withdrawal of forces from recently occupied territories and the removal of all obstacles to communications and transportation;

6. Calls also for an early convening of the CSCE Minsk Conference for the purpose of arriving at a negotiated settlement to the conflict as provided for in the timetable, in conformity with the 24 March 1992 mandate of the CSCE Council of Ministers;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to respond favourably to an invitation to send a representative to attend the CSCE Minsk Conference and to provide all possible assistance for the substantive negotiations that will follow the opening of the Conference;

8. Supports the monitoring mission developed by the CSCE;

9. Calls on all parties to refrain from all violations of international humanitarian law and renews its call in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in all areas affected by the conflict;

10. Urges all States in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any interference or intervention which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region;

11. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant international agencies to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected civilian

population and to assist refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in security and dignity;

12. Requests also the Secretary-General, the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE and the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference to continue to report to the Council on the progress of the Minsk process and on all aspects of the situation on the ground, and on present and future cooperation between the CSCE and the United Nations in this regard;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.42
29 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993, S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993, S/25070/Add.37 of 24 September 1993, S/25070/Add.39 of 7 October 1993 and S/25070/Add.41 of 22 October 1993.

During the week ending 23 October 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

The Security Council met to consider the item for the first time in a public meeting at its 3294th meeting, held on 19 October 1993, in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 and circulated in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June 1993 (S/26015), having before it the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993 and corrigendum.

The Security Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council (S/26596).

The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.27, S/25070/Add.31, S/25070/Add.34 and S/25070/Add.37)

By a letter dated 13 October 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26576), the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations transmitted a letter dated 12 October 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Chairman of the Parliament and Head of State of Georgia, in which he urgently requested that a special Security Council meeting be convened in connection with the tragic events that had recently happened in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3295th meeting, held on 19 October 1993, in response to the above request, having before it the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/26551).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26592), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26592 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 876 (1993).

Resolution 876 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993 and 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Council on 17 September 1993 (S/26463), in which the Security Council expressed its extreme concern for the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and urged all countries to encourage the resumption of the peace process,

Having considered the letter from the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, dated 12 October 1993 (S/26576, annex),

Having also considered the Secretary-General's report of 7 October 1993 (S/26551),

Deeply concerned at the human suffering caused by conflict in the region, and at reports of "ethnic cleansing" and other serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Determining that continuation of the conflict in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, threatens peace and stability in the region,

1. Affirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia;

2. Reaffirms its strong condemnation of the grave violation by the Abkhaz side of the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 between the Republic of Georgia and forces in Abkhazia, and subsequent actions in violation of international humanitarian law;

3. Condemns also the killing of the Chairman of the Defence Council and Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia;

4. Demands that all parties refrain from the use of force and from any violations of international humanitarian law, and welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to the Republic of Georgia in this regard, in particular to investigate reports of "ethnic cleansing";

5. Affirms the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes, and calls on the parties to facilitate this;

6. Welcomes the humanitarian assistance already provided, including by international aid agencies, and urges Member States to contribute towards the relief efforts;

7. Calls for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief assistance in the region;

8. Calls on all States to prevent the provision from their territories or by persons under their jurisdiction of all assistance, other than humanitarian assistance, to the Abkhaz side and in particular to prevent the supply of any weapons and munitions;

9. Reiterates its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation as a facilitator, to carry forward the peace process with the aim of achieving an overall political settlement;

10. Notes the provisional steps the Secretary-General has taken with regard to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), and welcomes his intention to provide a further report both on the future of UNOMIG and on the political aspects of the United Nations role in trying to end the conflict in Abkhazia;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (see S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.21 and S/25070/Add.33; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50,

S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.28, S/25070/Add.29, S/25070/Add.30, S/25070/Add.32, S/25070/Add.34, S/25070/Add.37, S/25070/Add.39 and S/25070/Add.40)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3296th meeting, held on 21 October 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26608), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council adopted without a vote draft resolution S/26608 as resolution 877 (1993).

Resolution 877 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having regard to Article 16 (4) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (S/25704),

Having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom for the position of Prosecutor of the International Tribunal,

Appoints Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25070/Add.43
4 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993, S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993, S/25070/Add.37 of 24 September 1993, S/25070/Add.39 of 7 October 1993, S/25070/Add.41 of 22 October 1993 and S/25070/Add.42 of 29 October 1993.

During the week ending 30 October 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Burundi

By a letter dated 25 October 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26625), the Permanent Representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Djibouti to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Burundi as a result of the military coup d'état that had taken place in that country on 21 October 1993.

By a letter dated 25 October 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26626), the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations also requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the tragic situation prevailing in Burundi, which ran the risk of being engulfed in a civil war with incalculable consequences for international peace and security.

By a letter dated 25 October 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26630), the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of October 1993, requested, on behalf of that Group, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Burundi.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3297th meeting, held on 25 October 1993, in response to the above requests.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, Egypt, Mali and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26631):

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at and condemnation of the military coup of 21 October 1993 against the democratically elected Government of Burundi.

"The Security Council deeply regrets and strongly condemns the acts of violence and the loss of life which have been caused by the perpetrators of the military coup. It demands that they desist forthwith from taking any action which would exacerbate tension and plunge the country into more violence and bloodshed, which could have serious implications for peace and stability in the region.

"The Security Council demands that the perpetrators of the military coup cease all acts of violence, reveal the whereabouts and fate of Government officials, release all prisoners, return to their barracks and put an immediate end to their illegal act, with a view to the immediate reinstitution of democracy and constitutional rule in Burundi.

"The Security Council pays tribute to the deceased President of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Melchior Ndadayem, and members of his Government for their supreme sacrifice for democracy. Those responsible for their violent deaths and other acts of violence should be brought to justice.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to monitor and follow closely the situation in Burundi, in close association with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and report to the Security Council thereon urgently. In this context, it takes note with appreciation of the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy to Burundi.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.34, S/25070/Add.35, S/25070/Add.37, S/25070/Add.38 and S/25070/Add.41)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3298th and 3301st meetings, held on 25 and 30 October 1993 respectively, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

At the 3298th meeting, on 25 October 1993, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26633):

"The Security Council reaffirms the necessity of full compliance with the Governors Island Agreement. It condemns the acts of the military authorities in Haiti, who continue to hamper the full implementation of the Agreement, in particular by permitting the development of acts of violence in violation of their obligations under the Agreement. It gives full support to the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dante Caputo, to put an end to the crisis and to ensure the return, without delay, of democracy and the rule of law in Haiti.

"The Security Council, recalling points 7 and 8 of the Governors Island Agreement concerning the departure of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces and the appointment of a new Commander of the police force, insists that these provisions be implemented without further delay.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the legitimate Government of Haiti and recalls that it holds the military authorities responsible for the security of that Government and of the parliamentarians. It also continues to hold the military authorities responsible for the safety and security of all United Nations personnel in Haiti.

"The Security Council warns that, should the Governors Island Agreement not be fully implemented, it will consider imposing measures additional to those imposed by resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993).

"The Security Council underlines the importance of the full implementation of the measures contained in the above-mentioned resolutions by all States, including nearby countries.

"The Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

At the 3301st meeting, on 30 October 1993, the President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26668):

"The Security Council continues to insist on full and unconditional compliance with the Governors Island Agreement and the early return of President Aristide and full democracy to Haiti, in accordance with relevant resolutions and statements by the President of the Council. It reaffirms that the Governors Island Agreement remains fully in force as the only

valid framework for the solution of the crisis in Haiti which continues to threaten peace and security in the region.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the suffering of the Haitian people which results directly from the refusal by the military authorities to comply with the Governors Island process.

"The Security Council stresses that the signatories to the Governors Island Agreement remain obligated to comply in full with its provisions. The Security Council condemns the fact that General Cedras and the military authorities have not so far fulfilled their obligations under that Agreement. It moreover deplores the fact that the Haitian military leaders have fostered and perpetuated in Haiti a political and security environment which prevents the President's return to Haiti as provided for in paragraph 9 of the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Security Council expresses its support for the invitation by the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to all parties to meet next week solely to resolve the remaining obstacles to full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. Further, it reaffirms its determination to maintain and effectively enforce sanctions on Haiti until the commitments made on Governors Island are honoured, and to consider strengthening them, in accordance with its resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) and its Presidential statement of 25 October 1993 (S/26633), if the military authorities continue to interrupt the democratic transition. In this regard, it requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council."

The situation in Somalia (see S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.30, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.48, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.38; see also S/24470/Add.3)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3299th meeting, held on 29 October 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it a letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26663).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26660), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26660 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 878 (1993).

Resolution 878 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, 814 (1993) of

26 March 1993, 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993 and 865 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General (S/26663) of 28 October 1993,

Stressing the need for all the parties in Somalia to exercise maximum restraint and to work towards national reconciliation,

Expressing once again its commitment to a future concerted strategy for UNOSOM II in Somalia and, in that context, to undertake an in-depth consideration of its humanitarian, political and security activities on the basis of the concrete suggestions to be submitted by the Secretary-General as requested in resolution 865 (1993),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend UNOSOM II's mandate for an interim period terminating on 18 November 1993;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council concerning the further extension of UNOSOM II's mandate which should be submitted in good time before 18 November 1993, to report also on recent developments in Somalia in order to enable the Council to take appropriate decisions;

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Mozambique (see S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.27 and S/25070/Add.37)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3300th meeting, held on 29 October 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26664), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26664 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 879 (1993).

Resolution 879 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993, 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993 and 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635) and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

1. Decides, pending examination of the report of the Secretary-General due under resolution 863 (1993), to extend ONUMOZ's mandate for an interim period terminating on 5 November 1993;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.